

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1890.

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Advertisements for THE WERKLY SUN feeued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Europe and Our New Tariff.

If the cable reports are correct, the passage of the McKinker Tariff act has greatly disturbed the European manufacturers whose business is unfavorably affected by it. While the measure was under debate in Congress they strove ineffectually to make their Governments officially oppose it, and now that it has been passed, they talk about retaliation. Apparently they delude themselves with the fancy that the Executive of the United States, like that of European nations, controls legislation, and may be coerced or cajoled into reversing a decision which has been made after mature deliberation, and is in a line with our settled policy for nearly a century.

Another force brought to bear adversely to the new tariff is that of the theorists and talkers. Even Mr. GLADSTONE promises to make a speech against it; the solid and heavy reviews, like the Fortnightly, devote pages to exposing our folly in adopting it, and the daily press, following pretty unantmously the lead of the London Times, profaces to believe that it does us more harm than it does other countries, and that soon we shall repent bitterly of enacting it. It may be true, as they unite in saying, that we shall suffer, and that Great Britain will profit, by our increased protective duties, but that argument has been used so long and so often that it has ceased to have weight with us. According to theory, we ought to have been ruined over and over again during our national existence, but, somehow, we continue to prosper. Admitting that our tariff is costly to us, it indisputably accomplishes its purpose of shutting out hostile manufactures, and of stimulating home production. This is a result the value of which is not altogether to be estimated in money any more than is that attained by keeping a nation pre-

These considerations are fully appreciated by the men at the head of every European Government, and nothing practical therefore, will come of these temporary ebullitions of feeling among the sufferers by our recent tariff legislation. They will, sooner or later, come to the wise conclusion that the evil cannot be cured, and consequently must be endured, and it is not improbable that their ingenuity will find means to avert the calamities apprehended from it. If the worst comes to the worst, they can always bring their machinery and their workmen over here, as in fact they are doing, and shelter themselves behind our economic guns, instead of trying to spike them by diplomacy.

pared against foreign invasion.

A Cool Bit of Presumption.

One of the most amusing claims put forward by the supporters of the ticket nominated by the People's Municipal League and reluctantly ratified by the Republicans is the pretence that Tammany was forced to name Judge FREEDMAN and Comptroller MYERS as candidates to succeed themselves

The fact is that the renomination of both by the Tammany organization had become a practical certainty weeks ago, and the ac tion of the People's Municipal League thus amounts merely to an admission that two of the men whom Tammany first resolved to put in the field are admirably fit for the offices which they hold.

Judge FREEDMAN has been on the bench of the Superior Court in this city almost continuously since 1869, and has established a high reputation for character and ability. Mr. Myens has made an excellent Comptroller. If the rule of Tammany is so terrible, how does it happen that the most vigopponents of that organization can not find anybody better than the men who have been nominated by Tammany to fill a very important judicial office and to administer the financial affairs of the city?

In old times a favorite motto printed un der the title of country newspapers was: " Principles, not men." The motto of the People's Municipal League, judging from the rest of their ticket, is "Neither men nor principles."

England and Italy.

The pending negotiations for the delimitation of the English and the Italian territories in East Africa have directed attention to the course of events which in recent years has tended to bring about intimate relations between Great Britain and Italy There are, in truth, no other countries in Europe whose interests are so little likely to clash, or which can so easily render service to each other.

The discovery that England and Italy might work together smoothly and effectively in the Mediterranean and the Red Sca was made during the operations against the Mahdi. It was in pursuance of an understanding with the British Foreign Office that King Humbert's Government occupied Massowah and projected an expedition into the interior toward Khartoum, a plan given up after the capture of that town. The subsequent attainment of a protectorate over Abyssinia was the immediate result of acquiring a foothold on the adjoining coast of the Red Sea. It is a fact of signal importance that a well-armed force of Abyssisians, commanded by Italian officers and to some extent assisted by Italian soldiers, can be relied upon to cooperate with any future attempt of the Englishito recover the Soudan and reopen communication by way of the Nile with the equatorial provinces of Egypt abandoned by EMIN Pasha. Nor is it in this way only that Italy can be useful to England. She has invariably refused to support France in urging that a limit should be fixed for the English occupation of Egypt, and has used her influence with Germany and Austria to induce them to assent to th indefinite retention of a British garrison in the Nile valley. This is a matter of great moment to Great Britain, for the French, exasperated at their exclusion from any share in the control of Egypt-an exclusion due to their refusal to combine with England in the campaign against Anant Pasha are incessantly trying to excite disaffection at Cairo and to provoke interference on the part of the Porte. It is also to be borne in mind that in the event of a war between France and England which next to a war with Germany would be most welcome to Frenchmen...the cooperation of the Italian and English fleets would insure the safety of the Suez Canal and the short routs to India. Without such cooperation it is quite conceivable that the French, for a time at least, would be so much stronger than the English in the Mediterranean that they would be able to ob-

It is plain enough that Italy can be of much use to England. Let us see what compensation she may reasonably look for. | complaint is made against a street railroad

struct the canal.

Her citizens resident in Tunis have long outnumbered the French ten to one, and since the seizure of the Regency by France she is equitably entitled to Tripoli for her share of North Africa. Not only would it cost England nothing to back the claim of Italy in this quarter, but it would manifestly be for her advantage that an Italian territory should be interposed between Egypt and the French possessions. So, too, with regard to the scaports of Syria, which, on the collapse of the Ottoman empire, will fall to some European power; it is clearly better for England that these should be occupied by Italy rather than by France, in whose hands they would be a perpetual menace to Cyprus on the one hand and Port Said on the other. But it is in East Africa that England now has it in her power to recompense Italy for her unflagging good will and substantial services. The definition of the boundaries of Italy's sphere of influence is open to some dispute on the north and on the west. Signor CRISPI would like the northern limit of Italian territory on the Red Sea to be pushed as far as Suakin, and, as the English occupy no point upon the coast south of that town, there seems to be no good reason for rejecting his request. On the west he holds that the Italian hinterland, or back country, which already includes Abyssinia, should be recognized as stretching to the right bank of the White Nile. The acknowledgment of this claim would give her a part of the equatorial provinces and the whole of the country between the White and the Blue Nile, including Khartoum, which lies in the angle formed by the junction of these rivers, If Italy wants the privilege of conquering and an nexing those regions, she ought to have it, in the name of civilization. We may add that with the aid of the Abyssinians, who have never lacked courage, who now for the first time will be adequately armed, she would have a fair chance of succeeding where Wolseley falled. It is much to be feared, however, that the British Foreign Office will play the part of the dog in the

Khartoum and Wadelai. The cause of England's inability to keen for any considerable period an ally in Europe is her ingrained selfishness and stubborn unwillingness to render a quid pro quo. For her own purposes she rescued Spain from Napoleon, and yet the Spainards hate her because she persists in retaining Gibraltar. She has long posed as the protector of Portugal, yet she is detested at Lisbon because she has seized Portuguese territory in Africa on the ground that it had been abandoned-a pretext whose validity she will not admit in the case of Khartoum and Wadelal. It will now be no matter for surprise if she loses her only sincere and serviceable friend upon the Continent by a niggard rejection of the Italian claim to a fair share of East Africa.

manger. Lord Salisbury seems likely to

refuse to acquiesce in the extension of Italy's

sphere of influence to the White Nile on the

plea that he has no right to mutilate the

already assented to the abandonment of

Which Was Wrong?

From the sweet harmony now existing beween these distinguished reformers and scholars in politics, Mr. George Jones and Mr. LARRY GODKIN, nobody would suspect that their real opinions of each other are quite bitter, not to say vitriolic.

Hear Godkin about Jones: From the Nation of Jan. 25, 1872.

"An amusing flustration of the embarrassment into which the civil service reform is plunging the friends of the Administration may be found any day in the New Fork Times, which from day to day shows the administrative machine to be so perfect, the responsibility under it so well arranged, the punishment for malfeasance se ertain, that all talk about reform becomes ridiculou

And again Godkin about Jones: From the Nation of March 7, 1872.

"There are good and bad ways of discharging the unctions of an organ, and we hold that the Timer's way is a very bad one. Indeed, not to mince matters, we think its mode of advertising Uen. Grant's claims to reelection is a diagrace to journalism, and further, we believe this to be the general opinion of respectable and intelligent men. For althoughlit is permissible in and intelligent men. For althoughlit is permissible in any paper to defend a public man with any reasonable amount of warmth against what it believes to be unjust attacks on him, it is not permissible to writers who respect themselves, and who wish to be respected, to blackguard his enemies for him. This is the work of a brave, and a journalist ought not to do it."

Now Jones about Godrin:

From the New York Pemes of Jan. 7, 1872, One of the few really funny pieces of humbug now on exhibition is the appearance in the field of one 'Gon zin,' a partially rec'aimed Irishman, as a 'reformer' o journalism. This person sets about his work in the fel lowing manner: He carefully collects all the dirt which the World and other unconverted throw at the Times drags in the names of one or two persons who have given him mortal offence, adds a little slander of his private manufacture, and gets up almournful howl over the indecencies of the press. The chief object of this interesting trick is to enable the aforesaid 'Gopkin' to 'wreak revenge' (as he himself expresses it to his friends) for certain exposures of a contemptible literary fraud or which he was guilty some little time ago. It has often been said and neverdenied that this is not the only bit of sharp practice of which the same "Godsin" has been guilty,"

All this was nearly twenty years ago, but both Jones and Godkin are now showing some interest in the revival of newspaper opinions of that period. How do these opinions suit their zeal for historical research?

GODEIN declares that Jones is a disgrace to journalism. Jones pronounces Godkin a really funny piece of humbug. Which, if either, is wrong?

An Amusing Political Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. R. HEBER NEWTON preached a discourse on Sunday morning, and the views which he expressed of the present condition of the municipal government of New York remind us forcibly of the attitude toward the British navy of one of Capt. MARRYAT'S heroes. He was in the habit of continually asserting in season and out of season that the service was going to sheel.

Dr. Newron manifestly exhibited an inability to practise what he preached. "In the days of my unregenerate boyhood," he said, "I was occasionally engaged in active sparring. When I found myself opposed by two or three boys I rarely had ambition enough to tackle them all at once. I was more than contented if two or three would stand by and let me finish one off at a time, and then call for the next one." On Sunday, however, this reverend gentleman was not satisfied to pollsh off one municipal evil at a time, so to speak. He successively attacked the methods of city bookkeeping, the Board of Health, the police courts, the policemen, the Excise Commissioners, and the

administration of the common schools. Most of the assaults upon the existing condition of things took the form of a demand for things different. Thus he said, We want our police courts reorganized. We want streets that will not choke our lungs with the dust full of germs of all diseases We want school buildings well ventilated and healthful;" and so on. Among other things which he said we wanted was "real rapid transit-not a rapid transit which consists of hanging on a strap in a train drawn by analis." Snails is good. Certainly the locomotives on the elevated railroad are not scalls; nor does the term aptly characterize the horses on the Broadway railroad Every month or two a suit for alleged negtigence comes to trial in our courts in which

because the horses are driven too fast; and we venture to say that the most zealous counsel for the defence in this class of cases whatever he may have said about the speed

of the car, has not yet had the audacity to compare it to the pace of a snak. "We all unite," says Dr. NEWTON, finally 'in wanting a city government which shall be business, and not politics." Yes, and we are asked to believe that there will be no politics in a city government in which the most prominent figures are Francis M. BOOTT, WILLIAM H. CORSA, WILLIAM H. BELLAMY, JAMES W. HAWES, and JAMES M. VARNUM, all of whom, to use a familiar figure of speech, are "politicians from away back." They are what are called political hacks. All we have to say on this subject is that the people who believe these gentlemen will give us a city government without polities will believe anything. If the Rev. HEBER Newton imagines that he himself would to the most infinitesimal extent avail as a brake upon these gentlemen when they were once bowling along the road of politics that lies before elected officials, he is childish.

Two Notable Speeches.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Commercial Advertiser, is an unimpeachable critic in its remarks upon a couple of speeches delivered at a dinner given last week at the Astor House to the Hon, Roger A. PRYOR The speeches were more remarkable than the assemblage, says the Commercial Adverfiser, "especially those delivered by CHAUN-CEY M. DEPEW and by GROVER CLEVELAND. Each had, as it were, a kernel that held a world of significance beyond the ordinary meaning. Mr. DEPEW, who spoke first, was in a somewhat bewildering situation. Having in 1888, both in public and private, been a peculiarly energetic discutant of Mr CLEVELAND, who on the night of last week had been put in the next chair, he doubtless felt that a quiet little social encounter such as was upon them offered an agreeable chance of smoothing off the marks of whatever obstacles to intimacy might have existed before. So at the proper time he said:

"If I am to name the typical American, the man who loves and believes in his country beyond everything else, the man who, determining once in what direction Khedive's territory, as if England had not his duty leads, cannot be swerved from the path, the try and its needs, I would name GROVER CLEVELAND Coming into the highest position in the land without pravious experience, he won the affection of his party and commanded the respect and admiration of his op-penents. I find myself in one of the proudest positions of my life in being permitted to present to you Gnovan CLEVELAND as the typical American."

As the influences of the peculiar situation were thus exuded from Mr. DEPEW through the ready medium of his eloquence, the deepest stuffing already in the prophet was stirred, and rising with evident manifestation of "feeling," as the Commercial Advertiser reports, he bowed to his new comrade and solemnly spoke:

"If what has been said of me is true, I occupy prouder position than I ever dreamed of occupying."

Mr. DEPEW's remarks were about Mr. CLEVELAND, and Mr. CLEVELAND'S were on the same topic. But did any two gentlemen ever expose their peculiar individualities, or, in other words, give away themselves with greater simplicity and accuracy

Over 1,700,000.

The rise of the New York census under the local investigation has much to do with the growth of the Hon. HUGH J. GRANT in public estimation as a vigilant and useful Mayor. As the head of the greatest municipality in the country, he has successfully defended one of its very highest interests, a correct enumeration of its people, against the bungling or criminal inaccuracy of the Federal Census Bureau, and there is not a single active citizen in town who is not directly benefited by the result.

Obligation to Mayor GRANT is not confined to the inhabitants of New York. Every city in the United States will find in his successful recount in this county ample justification for making a full and satisfactory verification of any mistrusted figures set down as representing its population.

It looks as though the leading of the County Democracy into an alliance and deal with the Republicans would have the effect of consolidating the Democracy of New York city into a single powerful organization that will have but one enemy, the Republicans. Good.

Probably nearly a half of the members of both Houses of Congress have paid a visit to this city since the close of the session a few days ago. They have been registered at hotels down town, up town, in the middle of the town and in the suburbs, while others have doubtless stayed with friends here. Many of them at the time of adjournment were anxious to get away to other States, where they were needed for political business; but then it is a fact that, when work in Washington is over. the average Congressman suffers a strong temptation to take a glance at New York. The members from the Southern and Western States, as well as from the Eastern and Northern States, are apt to be thus tempted. They want to view the panorama of the great city, to inspect its varied attractions, to enjoy its soclety, to hold intercourse with some of its busy people, and to visit its theatres or other places of amusement and culture. There is reason to believe that nearly all of those who have lately been here have had agreeable experiences and it is to be hoped that they have profited

thereby.

"What hosts of women read THE SUN," said a Third avenue newsman, as he handed a copy of it to a damsel who was hastening along. "I don't know how many lady customers I have for The Bux." said a Broadway vendor, as a matron picked up the paper and gave him two cents. "They begin to come here for it in the morning, and keep coming all forenoon. Some of them read it in their homes, and some. I'm told, read aloud the choice pieces to the family at the breakfast table. Some of them scan its pages in the street cars, as everybody knows; some who are employed in shops get a chance to take it up at times of leisure; some who are well off spend all the forenoon over it in their boudoirs; some who are factory workers take it up in the noon hour, and then keep it for reading at night. The women in silk and the women in called like THE BUN, for it tells them just what they want to know about everything. I found out all the facts by asking questions now and then, by looking around, and by knowing my customers. I tell you that a newsman hears lots of news that he doesn't send to the newspapers."

An Administration Triumeh.

From the Albany Fimes. President Harrison has at last succeeded in making considerable noise in the mortd. He rode on a lonome tire on the C. E. and Q. Estirond pasterder, and was permitted to blow the whiatle for crossings.

"I have office the facerois Free frees.
"I have office riches I'd like to sail you."
"Any this stokes grade as,"
Why, they were I stokes, my dear sir. I was mar-ried years flag."

Sepaistre. Pross Brooklyn LL/L Watter-Song, sir ! Thespist -- No: confound your impudence! Pm pater

The New Nubeb. From the Cope Cust Rem.
If the activess on printing shall prove out a rule on And the presents high prices for Septies remail.
The cranbford given, the base copy is a new can to the contents and pumber will seek with sleek THE ENOXFILLS REUNION.

Longstruct's Statements Relating to the War at the West in 1868.

WARRINGTON, Oct. 13.—One of the most interesting and important of the contributions to history made during the enthusiastic joint gatherings of Union and Confederate veterans just held in East Tennessee was Lieut.-Gen. James Longstreat's account of the slege of Knoxville and the events leading up to it While, as the narrative of a deeply interested participant it cannot be called wholly dispassionate, it nevertheless throws much light on the events it describes. The famous Georgia soldier was present at the Knoxville celebration, but his speech was read for him, an old wound received in the neck during the war making its delivery by him impossible without much fatigue.

It has often been held, and probably with truth, that Gettysburg was the turning point in the war, and that when Pickett's charge recolled from Cemetery Ridge the ebb of the Confederate tide began. But Gen. Longstreet thinks there was just one more opportunity for the South, namely, on the defeat of Roseerans at Chickamauga, and that the failure of Bragg to pursue the Federal army after his success then, and to reap the full fruits of his victory, "dispelled our last chance for the triumph of the Confederate cause." He says that he expressed this opinion to Jefferson Davis when the latter visited the camps around Chattanooga where the Federal army was held under partial siege.

It appears that during the conference of Davis with Bragg and his corps commanders it was determined to withdraw from Chatta-nooga, and, changing the base to Rome, in Georgia, to advance by Bridgeport and Stevenson, and cut the line of the Federal supplies. Severe rains, which set in and ruined the roads, caused the abandonment of this plan. When the weather cleared and the roads improved, Bragg proposed to send Longstreet's Virginia troops, with most of the cavalry, against Burnside's forces at Knovville. Long. street questioned the prudence of making such a detachment while the Confederate army at Chattanooga was still holding a long curved line "under fire of the enemy's batteries, and he concentrated, as it were, right in our midst, and within twenty minutes' march of any portion of our lines." He suggested ipstead that Bragg should move back from Chattanooga and concentrate his entire forces belind the Chickamangariver. A force of 20,0.0 effectives could then be hurried to Knoxville against Burnside and strike promptly, so as to return hefore Grant's troops from Viegsburg should recaforce those at Chattanooga. Gen. Longstreet quotes from a letter written by him to Gen. Buckner from the head of an empty flour barrel in the rain," as he was about to start with his command for Knoxville. This letter Gen. Buckner returned to him three months later with the endorsement that its predictions were a full vinileation of Longstreet's judgment at the time. The letter contains the plan already described of withdrawal from Chattanooga, concentration, and then a detachment of a large force against Burnside. On the plan actually adopted, that of holding Chattanooga and concentrate his entire forces On the plan actually adopted, that of holding the army in its Chaitanooga lines and sending Longstreet to Knoxville, the letter made this

Comment:

We thus expose both to failure, and really take no chance to ourselves of great results. The only notice my plan received was a remark that ten. Har lee was pleased to make: "I don't think that that is a lad lead of Louistreets." I undertook to explain the danger of having such a long line under fire of the enemy so having such a long line under fire of the enemy so batteries and he concentrated, as it were, right in our midds and within (wenty minutes) march of any per under and within (wenty minutes) march of any per natteries and he concentrated, as it were right in our midet and within twenty minutes' march of any per tion of our line. But I was assured that he would not disturb us.

After explaining the chapter of accidents which beset the movement on Knoxville. Gen. Longstreet says that the capture of that place by gradual approaches seemed to be assured, but that he received instructions from Bragg, through ten. Ledbetter, who arrived with two brigades of reforements, to attack the works. Gen. Ledbetter, after a reconnoisance, assisted by Gen. Jenkins and Gen. Alexander, decided that Fort Sanders was the point most assailable.

Our troose were in perfect order, and marched to

Gen. Alexander, decided that Fort Sanders was the boilt mest assailable.

Out troops were in perfect order, and marched to the assault with their usual splendid spirit, reaching the from of the fort, many sprang into the dicth and mounted the parapet with their colors, kidding up to the fort myself, and when within the bundred yards of it. I met Major dogsin of McLaw's division star riding the form of the fort myself, and when within the bundred yards of it. I met Major dogsin of McLaw's division star riding the fort of the troops who reports to me that it was useless for the troop who reports to me that it was protected by a network of wire that they could not force their was in. Upon this report lordered a recall, tien R. Johnson, who was marching with his troops at my side, begged that he be allowed to go on, but accepting Major dogsin's information and impressions as reliable. I ordered Johnson to march his troops back to camp, wen Anderson's troops were so for advanced that they reached the ditch before the recall was given him, realsequent information issue, were little room to doubt of our surcesshad we pushed our orders to the end. As the questional responsibility for the failure of my brace to march by the seams possible as since been involved in customy vidual responsibility for the failure of my brace to marchine seams may have operated in creating my indecision is bootiess may be operated in creating my indecision is bootiess may be a conjecture. From a professional standpoint I can find no excess for giving up the legal. As success could have had no material bearing upon the final issue, we may dud some confert and consolation in the though that many gallant colliers on both sides were saved from an unitimely end. The larger's army.

Immediately afterward came news of Brager's

Immediately afterward came news of Bragg's defeat and then it was found that the best way of assisting Bragg was to wait at Knoxville and force Grant to detach troops to Burnside's relief, and this was done. The frankness of Gen. Long-treet in declaring that the assault from which he recalled his troops might have been successfully made is noticeable. But as to the whole movement against Knoxville it might be sald that it was worse than useless. Had Bragg defented the enemy in his immediate front he could have had Knoxville for nothing; whereas, by deta-hing Longstreet he expessed himself to the defeat that fell on him, and so leat both Chattanoog and Knoxville, with a further less of all the advantage gained at Chickamauga. defeat, and then it was found that th

GEN. BUILER IN THE WEST.

He Makes His First Visit to Colurado

with a Party of Friends. DENVER, Oct. 13.—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and party arrived in Danver this morning. Accompanying him are Paul Butler and wile of Lowell, Mass., Mrs. Prentice Wabsier, wife of Gen. Butler's nethow, also of Lowell; Col.

Fifth avenue on Suntay just in the to invent the warren from running over 5 year-old Walter Handell, the sound fittle handel at over 0.7 Fast Thirty fourth elrect. A narrengal who slipp a haby variance as included into the way. Farley arrented the driver, John Flerson, colored who was held in \$100 had at the Yorkylle court resterning running. The scope of Fifth evenue at Forty second street is almost as dangerous a that of Madison avenue, one block to the east white direct haring war per Taylor was run down and killed hast May.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICKPOURETS,

The English Artist to Recognized as at the

Top of the Profession-Caroful Training for the Work-Some of the Tricks. LONDON, Oct. 3,-At no other time of the rear is London so safe a place to walk in or to mix with crowds as during August and September. It is then that a large exodus of the light-fingered brigade occurs. These gentry depart in great numbers for the more profitable bunting grounds of seaside and inland watering places, for foreign race courses, and all the resorts where travellers of all nations are wont to congregate. Paris being a favorite rendezyous for provincials and strangers about this reason, six or seven thousand British pickpockers, it has been estimated, find their way there singly or in groups. They are recognized by the police as more expert and dan-gerous than those of any other nationality. They are of both sexes and all ages: as frequently as not a woman is one of the trio that almost invariably unites to carry on operations, the "nipper," the "blind," and the "receiver," Pickpockets dislike working alone, the danger of being caught is so much greater. As a rule the "bilind" jostles the se-lected victim, the "nipper" avails himself of his discomfiture or wrath to extract watch, purse, or jewels, which he promptly drops into the hand of the "receiver," a respectable, welldressed, careless spectator of the incident, who walks off leisurely and unsuspected with the 'swag," while his more suspiciously clad accompilee draws upon himself the attention of the police, and even challenges it, in the security of having nothing compromising on his person. In certain cases where the booty is important the "nipper" has been known to assume the pearance of frightened gulit, to give his pal a better chance and more time to get away. The tipsy man who reels into an omnibus and has words" with the conductor, the stout woman, evidently from the country, who suddenly discovers that she is in the wrong carriage, clamors to be let down, appealing to her fellow passengers against the iniquity of being made to pay her fare, the foreigner who excitedly begins a story in broken English, are the accomplices of the supercilious lady and cherical gentleman who, objecting to the unseemly disturbance, request to be let down.

plore the pockets of their neighbors while their attention was diverted. Since tailors have made men's pockets less loose, and dressmakers hidden those of women in clinging folds, the "nipper" has had to alter h s style. He can no longer insert his whole maim through the narrow aperture, so he artificially elongates, with delicate pincers, the two fingers which alone can be thrust in, and the rifling process is the same. Those who have never been able to acquire the requisite suppleness of manipulation, or whose haude are naturally coarse and broad, cut the pocket bodily away, or u-e an ingenious little appliance constructed as follows: To one central slender cord are fastened four stringerending in leaden balls, coated with glue or entinal slonder cord are fastened four strings ending in leaden balls, coated with glue or cobbier's wax, which are dropped into the pocket; anything it contains adheres to the balls and can be dragged out with them by builling the main cord. If the thiel notices any obstruction, or the lining is likely to come out also, he cuts the cord with a sharp knife and walks off, leaving the balls behind him. However, he tarely resorts to this extremity, and is astumed of himself when he does.

Crowds are an essential condition to pick pockets. This is why they haunt rallway stations, landing stages at the busy hours, music halls the waiting halls of important banks, which they call "melon frames." It is well known that no mail boutleaves Calais or Dover without carrying several pick pockets, and that har ity ever is a crossing effected during which arms passengers are not robled; yet it is

not, however, before they have successfully

availed themselves of the commotion to ex-

hardly ever is a crossing effected during which some passengers are not robbed; yet it is only at great intervals that detectives constantly on the watch have been able to take a thiet real-harded.

When there are no crowds the pickpockets creats one, and have little troube in so doing. One pick locket was lamous for the realism with which he need an epilentic fit and rolled foaming on the sidewalk; but the inquisitive or charitable passers by who stopped to assist or see him assisted paid dearly for their benevolence or carlosity; other pickpockets quarrel, cal on the spectators to make a ring and see hair play; the sham boxing begins until at a certain pre-oncerted signal telling them that the game is played, they suddenly become reconciled, shake hands, and go on their separate ways. become reconciled,

ir separate ways.

bout a contury ago Paris had only about
y pickpickets, new the police reports show
t their number has reached four thousand in the instropoles alone, and about ten thousand in the rest of France. These figures are nearly doubled at times of reviews, races, popular fetes, and exhibitions by recruits from abr. ad. But, singularly enough, they all come or have been trained in Oreat Britain. Eogland is the cradle and hotbed of pickpockets. and is the cradic and hotted of pickpo it is a profession as firmly established a penter ng or bricklaying: it has apprentices, graduates, projessors, ex and commercial agents. Novices are taught to resognize a Frenchman from a native, a Russian from an Italian; they are made acquainted with the slight but all Important differences in each nationalbut all-important differences in each nationality in the cut of the clothes, the blace of the powers, the mode of earlying jewelry watches, purses, or losse cash. When the pupils are supposed to have profited sufficiently by their education, they are despatched at Christmastime to a certain subury of London, where they are farmed out. The agent, who has come to select a trio, purs them through their puces, and if they acquit themselves creditably he engages thom, gives them clothes, board, and special instructions, and takes them abroad to pit their trade under his management. As soon, however, as their personality has become inconveniently familiar to the police of the locality, they are returned and exchanged for a fresh set, under the same conditions.

The community numbers 100,000 in London, including women and children; their head-quarters are in the obscure surficus of St. Glies, Whitechapen, the Minories, and the low-lying wharves of the Thames. It is there that they hold their meetings, organize their detachments, deithernte on future more ments, have their savings banks and cluics, and settle on the way of assisting those of their pais who are in standard or a prison. The form a regular assistation, like the housebreakers and shoulfters, from whom, however, they are quite distinct.

Turing their visits in Paris, although operating in community they hold together.

of Lowell. Mass. Mrs. Prentice Websier, wild of Gen. Butler's neither, also of Lowell; Col. T. C. Major of Maltien. Mass. the General's private secretary; James Gillillien. ex-United States Treasurer, and wife of New York; Albion Little of Portland, Me.; Robert Coddington, N. Y.; Frank Shewin and family. Eoston: Thomas McD. Forter of North Adams, Mass.; Thomas Kirwin, Roston Herald; H. Plekham, Boston Post, and Dr. Cilley of Rost n. The party left Boston on Thursday har. Gen. Butler's purpose in visiting the West is ostensioly for humes and plusure. He owns the Craig ranch Lelow Pundo, consisting of 100,000 acres, which was formerly the property of the Colorado Cattle Company, but subsequently came into Goz. Butler's possession. He is a second will visit the San Miguel Gold Placers.

Mashinoton, Oct 13.—Burgeon-General John B. Hamilton of the Marine Hospital Service has returned from Europe, where acting under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, he made a tour of the various shipping ports to ascertain what methods of medical insiection are pursued relative to emigrants starting for this country.

"At the conclusion of the sendons of the recovering for the conclusion of the sendons of the profession returned in many physical principles." The bostinal starting for this country.

"At the conclusion of the sendons of the recovering for the conclusion of the sendons of the profession returned from Europe. Where the profession is a profession in the sendons of the profession in the sendons of the profession in the sendons of the profession returned to make the British profession in the sendons of the profession in the sendons of the profession returned to make the profession returned to the profession returned to make the profession returned to the pro

to ascertain what methods of medical inspection are pursued relative to emigrants starting for this country.

"At the conclusion of the scholars of the Berlin Medical Congress," said Dr. Hamilton, "I started on my trip of investigation, and to complete the manufacture of the Man

the flight fourth street A mirror with this property to affire a first fourth street. A mirror with the solutions would do well to affire a first fourth street. A mirror with the solutions would be solved to solve the solved t

watching the moment when you turn your beed to rob you; in a railway carriage, omnibus, or boat, respond guardedly to the advances of travelling commandous who boiltely offer to assist you in entering or alighting; have secret pockets for everything worth steating; do not allow feminite vanity to flaunt much jew-sir in public; the confraternity is a med with seasons sharp for rayers, that c in the fastenings of meckines, bracelet, and earrings with ut the wearer suspecting t. The number of theirs committed in this way is enormous, but being discovered only much later they are often attributed to other sauses, and the real offencers have gone unpunished in reckless impunity.

M. D. S.

TERRORS OF EARTHOUAKE.

Granda, Nicaragus, Nearly Shaken Pieces-Paule-stricken Prople,

Panama, Oct. 4 .- A letter from Granada, Nicaragua, says the earthquakes had not ceased on Sept. 2. The leases reach \$200,000. About three-fourths of the inhabitants have left here for Masaya, Managua, and their farms, while all who remain are camping at Jolteva, the Oltra Banda, and at the railroad station. The police have remained at their posts. The Diario Nicaraquense of Granada says:

"At 9 A. M. on Aug. 31 this city was surprised by what proved to be the first of a series of earthquakes which produced the greatest alarm and which only temporarily terminated at about 5:80 P. M., to recommence at about 8 P. M. and to continue at intervals of about an hour. At about 12 P. M. an extremely severe shock took place, driving all from their houses and forcing them to remain in the streets tremblingly awaiting fresh convulsions. Consternation and fright were caused by the cries and lamentations of the people who were praying for mercy, while sobs and exclamations of terror were heard on all sides. "At 2 A. M. further shocks took place, but

they were trifling. Everything was quiet at 6:30 A. M., when suddenly a violent shock took place which shattered all the roofs throwing some of them down, and raising a cloud or dust and fine stones, which soon descended on the shattered houses. All endeavored to save

the shattered houses. All endeavored to save their families, but once out of the houses no one ventured to reenter them.

"By Monday evening the panic had diminished, and beopie's minds had become more at ease. Directly it became known that the Mombacho voicane had burst out in eruption toward the south, it was believed no more shocks would occur. Nevertheless, many people left the town, while the majority camped out in the suburbs.

The appearance of the city was extremely mournful, and only some clusters of women were to be seen, who conveyed in procession the images of saints they had taken from the churches and, praying and singing by turns.

the images of saints they had taken from the churches and, braying and singing by turns, implored the Almighty for mercy. The panic among the populace has been more intense than the damage done by the earthquakes, which have not been as destructive as that which visited Managua on Oct. 11, 1885, while all the movements have been slight compared with what Leon and Chinandega then experi-

with what Leon and Chinandega then experienced.

"On Sept. 4 a scientific committee, composed
of Señor Alberto Gomez, Mr. Crawford, and
Señor Frederico Derbyshire, visited the Mombacho voicano for the purpose of examining
the crater and the fissures which have opened
in its aides.

bacho volcano for the purpose of examining the crater and the fisures which have opened in its sides.

"Confidence is becoming restored, since sixty hours have now clapsed (Sept. 5) without an earthquake having occurred. Citizens are consequently growing convinced that the danger has passed, and are gradually returning to their homes. Many of the younger members of the community have extneed little alarm, and apparently have rather enjoyed themselves examining out in the fields while it was dangerous to remain in the houses in the city."

Señor Reves Calvo and his family reside on the south slope of Mombacho volcano, and from a height of 2,000 feet he sent down the following note to one of his assistants: "Matters up here are terrible. The ground shakes all the time, and there is a continual rumbing noise. The peak of the volcano appears to be falling in." A searcity of provisions followed the earthquakes, but the Government and the citizens in all parts of the republic were prompt in forwarding assistance to the sufferers.

In Granada Cemetery some of the statues were partially turned round on their bedestals, while in one instance a marble angel was surned completely round without falling from the small bedestal on which it stands. In one instance two small houses have completely disappeared.

THE REIBOLDS RECONCILED.

Mrs. Reibold's Telegrams Were Intended Only to Try Her Husband. There is an interesting sequel to the story of the disappearance of Mrs. Charles Reibold of Newark. When she went away and Mr. Reibold followed her to Jersey City he did not have much heart in the pursuit. He notified Detective Murphy of Jersey City and after tracing his wife to a hotel returned to Newark and determined to start housekeeping anew He at once wrote a letter to an old flame in Chester, Pa., and gave it to a friend to mail.

Late on Sunday night Mrs. Reibold ireturned to her home, and when her husband greeted the pleasantly she dramatically produced the letter which he had written to the woman in Chester, Pa., and gave it to a friend to mail. Chester. She told him that the man to whom he gave the letter was a good friend, and had delivered it to her. She said she had been in Brooklyn taking care of the three children of a friend. A reconcillation followed, and Mrs. Relbold told her husband that the telegrams sent to Henry Gross was merely to try her hus-band, and she was sorry that he had fallen into

band, and she was sorry that he had fallen into the tran.

She does not appear to have suspected that her husband's letter, which fell into her hands so promptly, was intended it orly her.

Meanwhite, however, Mr. Reibeld had broken up housekeeping, and, owing to the condition of affairs, Mrs. Reibeld elected to go back to Brooklyn, promising to visit her husband occasionally. Reibeld says he did not blame her much, because he was in the habit of drinking too much on a Sunday. He thought the worst result of the whole affair was that he had incurred the ennity of Henry Gross, the Joseph of the story. He had heard that Gross was gunning for him with a big revolver.

Theodore Umrod, a short time since a prosperous baker at 38 Meserole street, Williamsburgn, lost his liberty thirty days ago, and now he has recovered it to find that he has lost his wife. On Sept. 15 Justice Goetting sentenced him to twenty-nine days in jail on a charge preferred by Mrs. Umred of assault. On Saturday he went to his old home expecting to find his wife and two home expecting to find his wife and two children, but he learned that they had left. He traced them to 55 took street and found them there with one of his former employees, a good-looking, stawart young derman named Theolore valentine. Mrs. Umrod had no welcome for her repentant husband and invited him to leave. He did so, On bunday he went back again and saw the remains of a lamplet in the dining room. There were chickens and declied that he would partake. Mrs. Umrod declied that he should not, and he did not. Yesterday a very disconsiste German called at Justice Geeting's Coort, and, introducing hims of as Mr. Umrod, told his story and asked advice. He was advised to be patient.

The Count Visits the Chancellorville Butti- Beld. WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.-The Comte de Paris,

accompanied by the Comte d'Haussonville and Col. Parseval, left Richmond at 7 o'clock this morning for a visit to the battlefleids of Sportsylvania Court fromse, Chan efforville, and the Wilderness. They went to Fre ericksburg by Wilderness. They went to Fre ericksburg by trans and were there joined by Gen. Sickles, who had come from New York by special appointment to meet them. Mayor Howe, Capt. S. W. Whilace and Mr. R. B. Merchant wells, which had a horried visit of the Chanceloville party to the city. Carriages were procured and a horried visit was made to the Chanceloville flower ten miles from Fre legislating over roads afterding an excellent view of the positions of the content in a rimes our inside the vector light in May 18-2. The Duc Philemas. The Duc Rose, the Shariyas hasterne capt. P. rhase and the feature of the Chancel Capt. P. rhase and the legislating at 2 M. to the Canter de Paris and the ser. They then can be freet to Washington, arriving here at 3 M. To borrow they will a all the bat leftelds of Antictam and Gettysburg.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALRING ABOUT.

A New Yorker who went abroad last October and turned up again here this week sat on a loungs in the Lucifer Club yesterday, "I've got the whole year's news within the past few days," he said, "and am daily surprised at things I hear or see in visiting my old haunts in New York, and at the changes that have taken place during the short time I was away from the city. I hear of nearly a score of my old-time comrades who have been buried within the year. I hear of bachelors among my acquaintances who have get married and are sires, and of hoydens who have wedded and are mammas. I see gray hairs in the locks and beards of friends who were not thus decare mammas. I see gray hars in the locks and locards of friends who were not thus decorated a year ago. I hear of an aircrary formerly hard up who has made money, and of a chum who was a hould ded has year but is now deep in the mire. I see that blooming youths who wore lakets heat totoler are in long-tailed coats this autumn. I hear that my well wisher, the whow has now a new spouse. I am told that our old chambermaid has at least sof a piace that suits her. I have learned that my barber has made a paying investment outside of he linter brush. I can't help noticing that our lailes have discarded last year's fastions. I hear that my former neighbor who lived in a flat a now dwelling in his mansion. Thus it goes in New York year after year, changing all the time. All over the city, and in every street of it, isce that there have been changes since last year. I tell you that when a man picks up a whole twelvemonth's news within a week, as I have just done, there are several items that surprise him. Now give us a rest."

A well-known novelist of this city was yesterday telling how he finds his plots. "I have found nearly all of them in real life by inter course with people in all sorts of society. There are no plots to be drawn from the imagination that are equal in interest to those that can be learned by knowing the actual expecan be learned by knowing the actual experiences of many of our men and women. Here in New York you can hear of plenty of lovelors damsels and bold swains; you can find heroes and hereines a plenty; you can hear of marvellous adventures; you can find people whose career has been romantle; you can hear of intrigues and their denonement; you can meet characters who would shine on the printed page; you can easily find in the actual experiences of your acquaintances all the material needed for tragical tales or humorous yarns. Why, the best plot I ever wrote up was not of my invention, but was in the story of her own life given me by my cook."

People who use the tongue in moistening the mucilage of postal stamps before sticking them upon letters or papers complain that the mucilaginous stuff now put on the stamps leaves a disagreeable taste in the mouth. Se pany complaints of this kind are heard nowa-days that there must be ground for them, and there is no doubt that the muchage ought to receive the attention of Postmaster-General Wanamaker, who ought to try it both by the sense of smell and the sense of taste. In the meantime, it would be well for people to moisten the backs of postage, stamps with some-thing else than their tongues or their lips.

York," an Englishman observed, "about the cost of railway travelling in England. It is erroneous, for example, to say that the thirdclass carriages, which carry passengers at the rate of a penny a mile, according to law, are lacking in any desirable comfort or convenience. The fact is that they are satisfactory in ience. The fact is that they are satisfactory in every way, and are kept in excellent condition by careful servants. They are used by the vast majority of our travellers and by the most respectable people of all classes and both sexes. You can see in them, in every train, business men and asshounble ladies, as well as mechanics and others. When I travelled with my lamily over Great Britain this year we always took third-class fare, and we never had reason to regret!. The law requires that every passenger shall be provided with a seat, and both this law and the penny-amile law are enforced. There is a saying in Europe that only Americans and foois ride in the first-class carriages."

The Chinamen who keep laundries in this city are very careful business managers. They do not like to give trust to any customer, and prefer to do the washing on a cash basia When required to do a job in a hurry they are apt to make their charges high, and when apt to make their charges high, and when haste is imperative they are likely to run up the price still higher. When a customer lately sent a shirt to one of them in the forenous with the order that it must be delivered in time for dinner at 6, he was told that the bill for it would be fifty cents, and he had to pay it in sput cash. Many of these laundrymes, after spending a few years at the tubs and enjoying a rice diet all the time, get so wealthy as to be worth a thousand deliars, and then they are anxious to return to China, where they are regarded as "rich beyond the dreams of avarice."

It seems that hosts of smokers in this o'ty are still enjoying the fragrant Havana, even under the McKintey tariff. One of the large dealers in the Cuban leaf says that not more than two per centum of our cigar smokers can smokers could tell the peculiar merits of the plact that is grown in the Vuelta Abajo after testing them for a season in that pleasant region.

"There are not a few accomplished writers among the business men of New York." said an up-town merchant as he sat in his library. That large volume on the table is the work of a New York grocer whose firm is known all a New York grocer whose firm is known all over the city. Here is a scientific treatise written by one of our heavy importers. This is a book of poetry from the brain of a broker in Wall street. I can show you several tomes from the pen of a capitalist whose from furnaces were blading when he wrote them. Low at the work done for magazines and papers by business leaders. I tell you we have plenty of such men in New York who know how to think."

The red flag, as well as the American flag, was hoisted over the platform at Cooper Union at the Socialist mass meeting there last Satur-day night. When one of the speakers was day night. When one of the speakers was asked about it after the close of the meeting, he said: "It is not now outlawed as it was in other days. At this very time, by permission of the German Government, a huge red flag is floating over the Hofgaeger in the old city of Halie in Saxony, where the international Socialist Congress is now in session. Bismarck did not think has year that he would see the drapeus rouge in Germany this year, but it is already as openly displayed under the Kaiser as it is under the President in France. It may yet become very respectable." very respectable!

A New Yorker of very limited means recently got a bequest, the news of which was printed in the papers. As soon as the fact became known he got heavy mails that brought him letters from all kinds of charitable societies in letters from all kinds of charitable societies in need of aid, and from a bost of the sufferers by impecuniosity; he also found more callers at his house than there ever before had been knockers at his door and he likewise energy when in the streets the slight of many more smilling faces than he had prayously been menualited with. Never until this month of October hid he resilied the attractive power of the mighty 2. He now finds that his decensed by his or uncle, who left him a bequest, has sed wild him with something else not set down in the last will, to wit cynicism.

The name of David Cherbuliez, who died for this city last Friday, has been well known for two generations in the small circle of the "a d families of New York." in which he has done service as futor, and in preparing young men for college, ever since the time of his early manhood. In later years he has been a pro-fessor in the Free College in Twenty-third street and as variet wase he talents and his learning that he was considered canable of his ing any chair in the college. He here the tits of they in the phecopal denomination, but hid had desire the office of paster preferring the ward his wannish he first embrard when he came have like was a member of an old and wenth sevice bould, which fed hat missio-ture and the a patient was after which he is his notice and had her had after which he is a his notice and had her has country. On Westnes-novice in the marrage of his daughter and of Thurstin at enable to his duties in the Fire College, and on Friday morning was found manhood. In later years he has been a pro-The beed essue or of Park row pedestrians to

Democrate outy McNauron hound in the of resing interest was probable binned the nym others for how things and or ore by ingeriated thun about the training a month of the ore out of a log of the control of the ore of the for resum of a discretization from the origin is a partial personal and only partial for the personal and only partial or a state of the personal and only partial of the state of the personal and only partial of the state of the personal and only partial of the state of the personal and only partial of the state of the personal and only partial of the state of the st